



Biodiversity Summary for NRM Regions

Guide to Users

Background

What is the summary for and where does it come from?

This summary has been produced by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPC) for the Natural Resource Management Spatial Information System.

It highlights important elements of the biodiversity of the region in two ways:

- Listing species which may be significant for management because they are found only in the region, mainly in the region, or they have a conservation status such as endangered or vulnerable.
- Comparing the region to other parts of Australia in terms of the composition and distribution of its species, to suggest components of its biodiversity which may be nationally significant.

The summary was produced using the **Australian Natural Heritage Assessment Tool (ANHAT)**, which analyses data from a range of plant and animal surveys and collections from across Australia to automatically generate a report for each NRM region. Data sources (Appendix 2) include national and state herbaria, museums, state governments, CSIRO, Birds Australia and a range of surveys conducted by or for DEWHA.

Limitations

- ANHAT currently contains information on the distribution of over 30,000 Australian taxa. This includes all mammals, birds, reptiles, frogs and fish, 137 families of vascular plants (over 15,000 species) and a range of invertebrate groups. The list of families covered in ANHAT is shown in Appendix 1. **Groups not yet covered in ANHAT are not included in the summary.**
- The data used for this summary come from authoritative sources, but they are not perfect. All species names have been confirmed as valid species names, but it is not possible to confirm all species locations. The summary summarises the input data, so errors found in the original data would also be reflected in this summary.
- The scientific names and taxonomic concepts used in this report reflect an ANHAT view of the data and not necessarily that found in government censuses, databases or other authoritative lists.



Reading the Biodiversity Summary

The summary is divided into two sections: **Highlights** and **Species List**.

Highlights section

This section draws attention to species of special interest, or characteristics of the biodiversity in the region which rate very highly compared to the rest of Australia.

It contains the following:

- Total number of nationally rare and threatened species found in the region and listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act.
- A list of families which have a very high level of species richness or endemism compared to the rest of Australia.
 - Species richness counts the number of different species found in a given area.
 - Endemism estimates the degree to which species found in a given area have small geographic ranges. The smaller the range of a species, the more it contributes to the endemism score.

In this summary, a threshold value of 2% was used. This means that compared to the rest of the country, the families listed in the summary may have a significant focus of diversity here, because all or part of the region has richness or endemism scores within the top 2% of areas in Australia.

- A count of the number of species which have more than 50% of their recorded range within the region. If a species shows a value of 100% it indicates its distribution is restricted to that particular region as all the available records are in that region.



Species List section

This section shows species which may be significant for biodiversity management in the region because:

- they are listed in the EPBC Act as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or conservation dependent;
- their distribution lies entirely or primarily within the region.

For each plant or animal family listed, this section also gives the total number of species in the country, and how many of them are found in the region.

Note that this list covers species in the families listed in Appendix 1.

Many species found in the region will not be listed because they don't meet either of the two criteria above. The aim of providing a selected species list is to narrow the view from a very large number of species, to those which may be a focus of conservation activity in the region. Species which are largely restricted to the region may not have any conservation concerns, but may deserve attention because their future lies with the region and those who manage it.

A list of all species in the region belonging to the families listed in Appendix 1 is also available. For more information please see: www.environment.gov.au/heritage/anhat/index.html



Biodiversity Summary for NRM Region Northern Gulf, Queensland

This summary was produced by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities using the Australian Natural Heritage Assessment Tool (ANHAT). ANHAT is a database and decision support tool which uses over 33 million specimen and survey records for vertebrates, selected invertebrates and 137 vascular plant families (over 15,000 species). This Biodiversity Summary does not include exotic or extinct species.

Highlights

Species Restricted to this Region

The proportion of sampled range (%) as shown in the Species List is an indication of the distribution of the species in the region in relation to other parts of Australia.

There are 241 species with greater than 50% of their recorded range in the region. Of these species, 121 species have 100% of their recorded range in the region.

See the Species List for details.

Threatened species (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act)

Total number of threatened species (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act) in this region which belong to the families covered by this Biodiversity Summary (Appendix 1)

- 1 species declared as critically endangered
- 16 species declared as endangered
- 36 species declared as vulnerable
- 1 species declared as conservation dependent

Species Richness

Compared to the rest of Australia parts of this region show a high level of richness for the following families. This means that the number of species in these families is in the top 2% compared to the rest of the country.

Vertebrate fauna

- Family Ambassidae - Chanda Perches, Glassfishes, Perchlets
- Family Ariidae - Fork-tailed Catfishes
- Family Artamidae - Butcherbirds, Currawongs and Woodswallows
- Family Boidae - Pythons
- Family Campephagidae - Cuckoo-shrikes, Trillers and Minivets
- Family Colubridae - Rear fang snakes



- Family Dicruridae - Fan-tails, Drongos and Monarchs
- Family Elapidae - Front fang snakes
- Family Estrildidae - Grass Finches
- Family Gekkonidae - Geckos
- Family Hirundinidae - Swallows and Martins
- Family Hylidae - Tree-Frogs
- Family Kurtidae - Nurseryfishes
- Family Macropodidae - Wallabies, Kangaroos and Tree-kangaroos
- Family Meliphagidae - Honeyeaters and Australian Chats
- Family Microhylidae - Micro Tree-Frogs
- Family Motacillidae - Pipits and Wagtails
- Family Muridae - Rats and Mice
- Family Myobatrachidae - Myobatrachid or Southern Frogs
- Family Pachycephalidae - Whistlers, Shrike-thrushes and Allies
- Family Paradisaeidae - Birds-of-Paradise
- Family Petauridae - Wrist-winged Gliders, Striped Possum and Leadbeaters
- Family Pittidae - Pittas
- Family Plotosidae - Eel-Tailed Catfishes
- Family Polynemidae - Tassel-fishes, Threadfin Salmons, Threadfins
- Family Potoroidae - Potoroos, Bettongs and the Musky Rat Kangaroo
- Family Pseudocheiridae - Ring-tailed Possums and Greater Glider
- Family Ptilonorhynchidae - Bowerbirds
- Family Rhinolophidae - Horseshoe Bats
- Family Scincidae - Skinks
- Family Soleidae - Soles
- Family Sylviidae - Old World Warblers
- Family Terapontidae - Grunters
- Family Typhlopidae - Worm-snakes and Blind-Snakes

Invertebrate fauna

- Family Achatinellidae - Conical-shelled Land Snails
- Family Aeshnidae - Hawker, Duskhawker and Emperor Damselflies
- Family Aradidae - Flat bugs, Bark bugs
- Family Austrocorduliidae - Hawk, Mosquitohawk and Swiftwing Dragonflies
- Family Barychelidae - Brush-footed Trapdoor Spiders
- Family Bithyniidae - Operculate Freshwater Snails
- Family Camaenidae - Camaenid Land Snails
- Family Carabidae - Ground Beetles
- Family Cerastuidae - Land Snails
- Family Charopidae - Flattened and Turbinate Land Snails
- Family Chorismagrionidae - Pretty Relict Damselfly
- Family Cicadidae -
- Family Coenagrionidae - Bluetail and Thin Damselflies
- Family Colletidae - Short-tongued Bees
- Family Corduliidae - Tigerhawk and Emerald Dragonflies
- Family Cyclophoridae - Horny Circular Operculate Land Snails
- Family Delphacidae -
- Family Dinidoridae -
- Family Diphlebiidae - Rockmaster Damselflies
- Family Diplommatinidae - Circular Operculate Land Snails
- Family Dipluridae - Funnel-web-like Spiders



- Family Dytiscidae - Dytiscine Water Beetles
- Family Formicidae - Ants
- Family Gerridae - Water-striders
- Family Gomphidae - Dragon, Hunter and Vicetail Dragonflies
- Family Gomphomacromiidae - Urfly Dragonflies
- Family Helicarionidae - Helicarionid Land Snails
- Family Helicinidae - Top-shaped Operculate Land Snails
- Family Hesperidae - Skippers, flats, awls & darts
- Family Hydrocenidae - Calcareous Operculate Land Snails
- Family Hydrometridae - Marsh Treaders, Water Measurers
- Family Hydrophilidae - Water Beetle
- Family Hygrobiidae - Hygrobiid Water Beetles
- Family Isostictidae - Wiretail and Pin Damselflies
- Family Kalotermitidae - Termite
- Family Largidae -
- Family Leptophlebiidae - Prong Gilled Mayflies
- Family Lestoididae - Bluestreak Damselflies
- Family Libellulidae - Perchers, Archtails and other Dragonflies
- Family Lycaenidae - Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks and Metalmarks
- Family Lygaeidae -
- Family Macromiidae - Cruiser Dragonflies
- Family Megachilidae -
- Family Mesoveliidae -
- Family Notonectidae - Backswimmers
- Family Nymphalidae - Browns, Nymphs, Danaines
- Family Oxycarenidae -
- Family Pachygronthidae -
- Family Papilionidae - Swallowtails
- Family Paramelitidae -
- Family Petaluridae - Petaltail Dragonflies
- Family Pieridae - Whites and Yellows
- Family Plataspidae -
- Family Protoneuridae - Threadtail Damselflies
- Family Pseudocorduliidae - Mistfly Dragonflies
- Family Pupillidae - Pupa-shaped Shelled Land Snails
- Family Pupinidae - Glossy and Porcellaneous Operculate Land Snails
- Family Rhinotermitidae - Termite
- Family Rhyparochromidae - Seed Bugs
- Family Rhytididae - Carnivorous Land Snails
- Family Scutelleridae -
- Family Subulinidae - Elongate Land Snails
- Family Synlestidae - Whitetip and Needle Damselflies
- Family Synthemistidae - Spottail and Tigertail Dragonflies
- Family Termitidae - Termite
- Family Tessaratomidae -
- Family Thaumastocoridae -
- Family Thiaridae - Freshwater Horny Operculate Snails
- Family Tingidae - Lacebugs
- Family Urothemistidae - Basker, Pennant and Baron Dragonflies
- Family Veliidae - Small Water Striders, Riffle Bugs



Vascular flora

- Family Viviparidae - Freshwater Subspirial Horny Operculate Snails
- Family Anacardiaceae - Bollygum, Native Plum
- Family Aponogetonaceae - Pond Lilies
- Family Araceae - Settlers Flax, Cunjevoi, Native Lilies
- Family Araucariaceae - Araucaria Pines
- Family Arecaceae - Palms
- Family Austrobaileyaceae - Austrobaileyas
- Family Balanopaceae - Pimplebark
- Family Balanophoraceae - Balanophoras
- Family Connaraceae - Connara Climbers
- Family Convolvulaceae - Bindweed, Morning Glory
- Family Cunoniaceae - Christmas Bushes and Mararas
- Family Cycadaceae - Native Cycads
- Family Cyperaceae - Sedges
- Family Dichapetalaceae - Dichapetals
- Family Elaeagnaceae - Oleaster
- Family Ericaceae - Heathers and Rhododendrons
- Family Eriocaulaceae - Pipeworts
- Family Erythroxylaceae - Erythroxylum
- Family Euphorbiaceae - Spurges
- Family Eupomatiaceae - Bolwarra
- Family Fabaceae - Peas
- Family Hernandiaceae - Hernandias and Valvantheras
- Family Himantandraceae - Galbulimimas
- Family Hydrocharitaceae - Swamp Lily, Eel Weed, Frogbit and Water Thym
- Family Hypoxidaceae - Native Lilies
- Family Lauraceae - Laurels, Camphorwood and Australian Walnuts
- Family Lentibulariaceae - Bladderworts
- Family Lythraceae - Loosestrifes
- Family Melastomataceae - Native Lasiandra and Allies
- Family Meliaceae - Rosewoods and Mahoganies
- Family Menispermaceae - Snake, Round-leaf and Pearl Vines
- Family Menyanthaceae - Marshwort
- Family Monimiaceae - Sassafras, Beech
- Family Myrtaceae - Native Myrtles
- Family Nelumbonaceae - Waterlilies
- Family Ochnaceae - Brackenridgea
- Family Phyllanthaceae -
- Family Picrodendraceae -
- Family Poaceae - Grasses
- Family Podocarpaceae - Podocarp Pines
- Family Portulacaceae - Purslane
- Family Putranjivaceae -
- Family Rhizophoraceae - Mangroves
- Family Rutaceae - Boronia, Correa, Citrus, Phebalium, Philotheca, Zieria an
- Family Sapindaceae - Tamarind, Whitewood, Tuckeroo, Hop Bushes
- Family Scrophulariaceae - Figworts
- Family Simaroubaceae - Native Plum and Allies
- Family Smilacaceae - Lawyer Vines, Supplejack, Wombat Berry and Scram



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

- Family Sphenocleaceae -
- Family Stemonaceae - Stemona Climbers
- Family Winteraceae - Pepper Trees



Endemism

Compared to the rest of Australia parts of this region show a high level of endemism for the following families, placing them in the top 2% compared to the rest of the country.

Vertebrate fauna

- Family Acanthizidae - Scrubwrens, Thornbills and Allies
- Family Agamidae - Dragon lizards
- Family Ambassidae - Chanda Perches, Glassfishes, Perchlets
- Family Ariidae - Fork-tailed Catfishes
- Family Atherinidae - Hardyheads, Silversides, Whitebait
- Family Boidae - Pythons
- Family Burramyidae - Pygmy-possums
- Family Campephagidae - Cuckoo-shrikes, Trillers and Minivets
- Family Colubridae - Rear fang snakes
- Family Dicruridae - Fan-tails, Drongos and Monarchs
- Family Elapidae - Front fang snakes
- Family Emballonuridae - Sheath-tailed Bats
- Family Estrildidae - Grass Finches
- Family Gobiidae - Gobies
- Family Hipposideridae - Leaf-nosed Bats
- Family Hirundinidae - Swallows and Martins
- Family Hylidae - Tree-Frogs
- Family Kurtidae - Nurseryfishes
- Family Macropodidae - Wallabies, Kangaroos and Tree-kangaroos
- Family Melanotaeniidae - Rainbowfishes
- Family Meliphagidae - Honeyeaters and Australian Chats
- Family Microhylidae - Micro Tree-Frogs
- Family Motacillidae - Pipits and Wagtails
- Family Muridae - Rats and Mice
- Family Myobatrachidae - Myobatrachid or Southern Frogs
- Family Orthonychidae - Logrunners
- Family Pachycephalidae - Whistlers, Shrike-thrushes and Allies
- Family Paradisaeidae - Birds-of-Paradise
- Family Petauridae - Wrist-winged Gliders, Striped Possum and Leadbeaters
- Family Petroicidae - Australasian Robins
- Family Pittidae - Pittas
- Family Polynemidae - Tassel-fishes, Threadfin Salmons, Threadfins
- Family Potoroidae - Potoroos, Bettongs and the Musky Rat Kangaroo
- Family Pseudocheiridae - Ring-tailed Possums and Greater Glider
- Family Ptilonorhynchidae - Bowerbirds
- Family Pygopodidae - Legless lizards
- Family Rhinolophidae - Horseshoe Bats
- Family Scincidae - Skinks
- Family Soleidae - Soles
- Family Sylviidae - Old World Warblers
- Family Terapontidae - Grunters
- Family Typhlopidae - Worm-snakes and Blind-Snakes



- Family Vespertilionidae - Vespertilionid Bats
- Family Zosteropidae - White-eyes (Silvereyes)

Invertebrate fauna

- Family Achatinellidae - Conical-shelled Land Snails
- Family Aeshnidae - Hawker, Duskhawker and Emperor Damselflies
- Family Aradidae - Flat bugs, Bark bugs
- Family Austrocorduliidae - Hawk, Mosquitohawk and Swiftwing Dragonflies
- Family Barychelidae - Brush-footed Trapdoor Spiders
- Family Bithyniidae - Operculate Freshwater Snails
- Family Blissidae - Chinch Bugs
- Family Camaenidae - Camaenid Land Snails
- Family Carabidae - Ground Beetles
- Family Cerastuidae - Land Snails
- Family Charopidae - Flattened and Turbinate Land Snails
- Family Chorismagrionidae - Pretty Relict Damselfly
- Family Cicadidae -
- Family Coenagrionidae - Bluetail and Thin Damselflies
- Family Colletidae - Short-tongued Bees
- Family Corduliidae - Tigerhawk and Emerald Dragonflies
- Family Coreidae -
- Family Corixidae - Waterboatmen
- Family Cyclophoridae - Horny Circular Operculate Land Snails
- Family Delphacidae -
- Family Dinidoridae -
- Family Diphlebiidae - Rockmaster Damselflies
- Family Diplommatinidae - Circular Operculate Land Snails
- Family Dipluridae - Funnel-web-like Spiders
- Family Dytiscidae - Dytiscidine Water Beetles
- Family Formicidae - Ants
- Family Gelastocoridae - Toad Bugs
- Family Gerridae - Water-striders
- Family Gomphidae - Dragon, Hunter and Vicetail Dragonflies
- Family Gomphomacromiidae - Urfly Dragonflies
- Family Halictidae -
- Family Helicarionidae - Helicarionid Land Snails
- Family Helicinidae - Top-shaped Operculate Land Snails
- Family Hemicorduliidae - Emerald and Swamp Emerald Dragonflies
- Family Hesperidae - Skippers, flats, awls & darts
- Family Hydrocenidae - Calcareous Operculate Land Snails
- Family Hydrometridae - Marsh Treaders, Water Measurers
- Family Hydrophilidae - Water Beetle
- Family Hygrobiidae - Hygrobiid Water Beetles
- Family Isostictidae - Wiretail and Pin Damselflies
- Family Kalotermitidae - Termite
- Family Largidae -
- Family Leptophlebiidae - Prong Gilled Mayflies
- Family Lestidae - Ringtail, Reedling and Dusky Spreadwing Damselflies
- Family Lestoididae - Bluestreak Damselflies
- Family Libellulidae - Perchers, Archtails and other Dragonflies
- Family Lycaenidae - Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks and Metalmarks



- Family Lycosidae - Wolf Spiders
- Family Lygaeidae -
- Family Lymnaeidae - Eutrophic Freshwater Snails
- Family Macromiidae - Cruiser Dragonflies
- Family Megachilidae -
- Family Megapodagrionidae - Flatwing Damselflies
- Family Mesoveliidae -
- Family Miridae - Miridae
- Family Nymphalidae - Browns, Nymphs, Danaines
- Family Oxycarenidae -
- Family Pachygronthidae -
- Family Papilionidae - Swallowtails
- Family Paramelitidae -
- Family Pentatomidae - Stinkbugs
- Family Petaluridae - Petaltail Dragonflies
- Family Pieridae - Whites and Yellows
- Family Plataspidae -
- Family Protoneuridae - Threadtail Damselflies
- Family Pseudocorduliidae - Mistfly Dragonflies
- Family Punctidae - Translucent Frosted Land Snails
- Family Pupillidae - Pupa-shaped Shelled Land Snails
- Family Pupinidae - Glossy and Porcellaneous Operculate Land Snails
- Family Rhinotermitidae - Termite
- Family Rhyparochromidae - Seed Bugs
- Family Rhytididae - Carnivorous Land Snails
- Family Schizopteridae -
- Family Scutelleridae -
- Family Subulinidae - Elongate Land Snails
- Family Synlestidae - Whitetip and Needle Damselflies
- Family Synthemistidae - Spottail and Tigertail Dragonflies
- Family Telephlebiidae - Darner Dragonflies
- Family Termitidae - Termite
- Family Tessaratomidae -
- Family Thaumastocoridae -
- Family Thiaridae - Freshwater Horny Operculate Snails
- Family Tingidae - Lacebugs
- Family Urothemistidae - Basker, Pennant and Baron Dragonflies
- Family Veliidae - Small Water Striders, Riffle Bugs

Vascular flora

- Family Alismataceae - Water Plantains
- Family Amaranthaceae - Pigweed
- Family Amaryllidaceae -
- Family Anacardiaceae - Bollygum, Native Plum
- Family Aponogetonaceae - Pond Lilies
- Family Araceae - Settlers Flax, Cunjevoi, Native Lilies
- Family Araucariaceae - Araucaria Pines
- Family Arecaceae - Palms
- Family Asteraceae - Daisies and Allies
- Family Atherospermataceae -
- Family Austrobaileyaceae - Austrobaileyas



- Family Balanopaceae - Pimplebark
- Family Balanophoraceae - Balanophoras
- Family Burseraceae - Canarium and Garuga
- Family Colchicaceae - Nancies and Allies
- Family Combretaceae - Plums, Bullwaddies, Mangroves and Bushwillow
- Family Connaraceae - Connara Climbers
- Family Convolvulaceae - Bindweed, Morning Glory
- Family Cunoniaceae - Christmas Bushes and Mararas
- Family Cycadaceae - Native Cycads
- Family Cyperaceae - Sedges
- Family Dichapetalaceae - Dichapetals
- Family Dilleniaceae - Guinea Flowers
- Family Elaeagnaceae - Oleaster
- Family Ericaceae - Heathers and Rhododendrons
- Family Erythroxylaceae - Erythroxylum
- Family Euphorbiaceae - Spurges
- Family Eupomatiaceae - Bolwarra
- Family Fabaceae - Peas
- Family Hernandiaceae - Hernandias and Valvantheras
- Family Himantandraceae - Galbulimimas
- Family Hydrocharitaceae - Swamp Lily, Eel Weed, Frogbit and Water Thym
- Family Hypoxidaceae - Native Lilies
- Family Lauraceae - Laurels, Camphorwood and Australian Walnuts
- Family Lentibulariaceae - Bladderworts
- Family Linderniaceae -
- Family Lythraceae - Loosestrifes
- Family Melastomataceae - Native Lasiandra and Allies
- Family Meliaceae - Rosewoods and Mahoganies
- Family Menispermaceae - Snake, Round-leaf and Pearl Vines
- Family Menyanthaceae - Marshwort
- Family Molluginaceae - Carpet Weed, Herb
- Family Monimiaceae - Sassafras, Beech
- Family Myrtaceae - Native Myrtles
- Family Nelumbonaceae - Waterlilies
- Family Ochnaceae - Brackenridgea
- Family Orchidaceae - Orchids
- Family Phrymaceae -
- Family Phyllanthaceae -
- Family Picrodendraceae -
- Family Poaceae - Grasses
- Family Podocarpaceae - Podocarp Pines
- Family Portulacaceae - Purslane
- Family Proteaceae - Banksias, Grevilleas and Allies
- Family Putranjivaceae -
- Family Rhizophoraceae - Mangroves
- Family Rutaceae - Boronia, Correa, Citrus, Phebalium, Philotheca, Zieria an
- Family Sapindaceae - Tamarind, Whitewood, Tuckeroo, Hop Bushes
- Family Simaroubaceae - Native Plum and Allies
- Family Smilacaceae - Lawyer Vines, Supplejack, Wombat Berry and Scram
- Family Solanaceae - Native Gooseberries, Wild Tomatos and Boxthorns



- Family Sphenocleaceae -
- Family Stemonaceae - Stemona Climbers
- Family Sterculiaceae - Kurrajongs and Bottletrees
- Family Thymelaeaceae - Pimeleas
- Family Tiliaceae -
- Family Winteraceae - Pepper Trees
- Family Zamiaceae - Native Cycads
- Family Zygophyllaceae - Zygophyllaceae



Species List

Species are shown only if:

- listed as Vulnerable, Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Conservation dependent under the EPBC Act;
- the proportion of the sampled range in the region is above 50%.

	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Vertebrate fauna				
Actinopterygii				
Ariidae				
	Fork-tailed Catfishes		(4 out of 16 species in Australia)	
Hemiarus dioctes	Warrior Catfish		50	1969
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Ariidae.				
Terapontidae				
	Grunters		(8 out of 33 species in Australia)	
Variichthys lacustris	Lake Grunter		100	1992
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Terapontidae.				
Amphibia				
Hylidae				
	Tree-Frogs		(32 out of 81 species in Australia)	
Litoria aurea	Green and Golden Bell Frog	Vulnerable	<1	
Litoria nannotis	Torrent Tree Frog	Endangered	16	2000
Litoria nyakalensis	Frog	Critically endangered	17	1990
Litoria rheocola	Creek Frog	Endangered	17	2000
Nyctimystes dayi	Lace-eyed Tree Frog	Endangered	12	2000
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Hylidae.				
Microhylidae				
	Micro Tree-Frogs		(12 out of 19 species in Australia)	
Cophixalus concinnus	Castinet Frog		50	2000
Cophixalus hosmeri	Hosmer's Frog		62	2000
Cophixalus monticola	Carbine Tableland Frog		100	2000
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Microhylidae.				
Myobatrachidae				
	Myobatrachid or Southern Frogs		(16 out of 121 species in Australia)	
Pseudophryne covacevichae	Magnificent Brood Frog	Vulnerable	33	2001
Taudactylus rheophilus	Tinkling Frog	Endangered	50	2000
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Myobatrachidae.				



	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Aves				
Accipitridae				
Eagles, Hawks and Kites (19 out of 19 species in Australia)				
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	Vulnerable	4	2001
Estrildidae				
Grass Finches (15 out of 18 species in Australia)				
<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Gouldian Finch	Endangered	12	1999
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Estrildidae.				
Gruidae				
Cranes (2 out of 2 species in Australia)				
<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus Crane		51	2004
Maluridae				
Fairy-wrens and Grasswrens (4 out of 22 species in Australia)				
<i>Malurus coronatus</i>	Purple-crowned Fairy-wren	Vulnerable	1	1978
Psittacidae				
Parrots (13 out of 39 species in Australia)				
<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Golden-shouldered Parrot	Endangered	20	1998
Rostratulidae				
Painted Snipe (1 out of 1 species in Australia)				
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Painted Snipe	Vulnerable	2	2001
Turnicidae				
Button-quail (5 out of 7 species in Australia)				
<i>Turnix olivii</i>	Buff-breasted Button-quail	Endangered	19	2000
Chondrichthyes				
Pristidae				
Sawfishes (1 out of 5 species in Australia)				
<i>Pristis microdon</i>	Freshwater sawfish	Vulnerable	5	1989

Species are shown only if:
 - listed as Vulnerable, Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Conservation dependent under the EPBC Act;
 - the proportion of the sampled range in the region is above 50%.



	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Mammalia				
Dasyuridae	Dasyurids (Quolls, Antechinus, Dunnarts and Allies)	(10 out of 55 species in Australia)		
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern quoll	Endangered	2	2001
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tailed quoll	Vulnerable	<1	2000
Macropodidae				
	Wallabies, Kangaroos and Tree-kangaroos	(16 out of 41 species in Australia)		
<i>Petrogale mareeba</i>	Mareeb Rock-wallaby		61	2004
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Macropodidae.				
Megadermatidae				
	False Vampire (Ghost) Bats	(1 out of 1 species in Australia)		
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost bat	Vulnerable	5	1997
Potoroidae				
	Pottoroos, Bettongs and the Musky Rat Kangaroo	(3 out of 11 species in Australia)		
<i>Bettongia tropica</i>	Northern bettong	Endangered	14	1997
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Potoroidae.				
Pseudocheiridae				
	Ring-tailed Possums and Greater Glider	(6 out of 7 species in Australia)		
<i>Pseudocheirus cinereus</i>	Daintree River ringtail possum		100	1984
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Pseudocheiridae.				
Pteropodidae				
	Fruit-bats and Allies	(7 out of 11 species in Australia)		
<i>Pteropus conspicillatus</i>	Spectacled Flying-fox	Vulnerable	7	1999
Rhinolophidae				
	Horseshoe Bats	(2 out of 2 species in Australia)		
<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i>	Large-eared horseshoe-bat	Endangered	21	1995
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Rhinolophidae.				

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	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Vespertilionidae	Vespertilionid Bats		(16 out of 37 species in Australia)	
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Bent-wing Bat	Conservation dependent	2	2004

This region rates highly for endemism of Vespertilionidae.

Reptilia

	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Gekkonidae	Geckos		(25 out of 114 species in Australia)	
<i>Oedura coggeri</i>	Northern Spotted Velvet Gecko		62	2004

This region rates highly for richness of Gekkonidae.

	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Scincidae	Skinks		(63 out of 393 species in Australia)	
<i>Carlia rococo</i>	Chillagoe Litter-Skink		100	1999
<i>Ctenotus monticola</i>	Mountain Comb-eared Skink		50	2002
<i>Ctenotus zebrilla</i>	Cape York Fine-snouted Comb-eared Ski		62	1994
<i>Lerista ameles</i>	Slider		100	2006
<i>Lerista storri</i>	Storrs Slider		71	2000
<i>Lerista vittata</i>	Mount Cooper Station Slider	Vulnerable	60	2004
<i>Lerista zonulata</i>	Slider		56	2004
<i>Menetia koslandae</i>	Dwarf-skink		75	1997

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Scincidae.

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Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Invertebrate fauna			
Amphipoda			
Paramelitidae (1 out of 43 species in Australia)			
Chillagoe thea		100	1973
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Paramelitidae.			
Araneae			
Barychelidae (9 out of 134 species in Australia)			
Spiders			
Mandjelia banksi		50	1976
Ozicrypta combeni		100	1978
Zophorame covacevichae		100	1978
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Barychelidae.			
Dipluridae (5 out of 40 species in Australia)			
Cethegus elegans		100	1978
Cethegus robustus		75	1984
Namirea montislewisi		67	1988
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Dipluridae.			
Idiopidae (2 out of 153 species in Australia)			
Euoplos sp		100	1971
Lycosidae (15 out of 149 species in Australia)			
Artoriopsis anacardium		50	1973
Venonia vilkii		100	
This region rates highly for endemism of Lycosidae.			
Nemesiidae (5 out of 227 species in Australia)			
Aname carina		50	1978
Aname collinsorum		50	1980

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	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Caenogastropoda				
Bithyniidae				
	Operculate Freshwater Snails		(7 out of 21 species in Australia)	
<i>Gabbia affinis</i>	Freshwater Snail		83	2001
<i>Gabbia beecheyi</i>	Beecheys Freshwater Snail		57	1997
<i>Gabbia spiralis</i>	Freshwater Snail		100	1997
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Bithyniidae.				
Hydrobiidae				
	Freshwater Operculate Snails		(1 out of 330 species in Australia)	
<i>Jardinella mud spring</i>	Mud Spring Mound Spring Snail		100	2004
Pupinidae				
	Glossy and Porcellaneous Operculate Land Snails		(8 out of 61 species in Australia)	
<i>Hedleya macleayi</i>	Macleays Land Snail		50	1988
Pupinidae wt 10	Land Snail		60	1997
Pupinidae wt 6	Land Snail		62	1988
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Pupinidae.				

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Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Coleoptera			
Carabidae			
Ground Beetles (64 out of 2305 species in Australia)			
Arthropterus cribrus		50	
Coptocarpus nq1		50	1997
Hypharpax puncticollis		100	1971
Lachnoderma foveolatum		50	
Loxandrus amplicollis		100	
Monocentrum convexum		100	
Notonomus dimorphicus		100	1997
Notonomus flos		100	1998
Notonomus nq1		100	1998
Notonomus spurgeoni		60	1998
Philipis bicolor		100	1996
Philipis cooki		50	1996
Philipis distinguenda		50	1998
Philipis laevigata		50	1988
Philipis sulcata		50	1998
Phorticosomus zabroides		100	
Prosopogmus nq1		100	1990
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Carabidae.			
Dytiscidae			
Dytiscidine Water Beetles (68 out of 302 species in Australia)			
Antiporus jenniferae		50	1986
Limbodessus rivulus		67	2003
Platynectes australicus		100	1990
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Dytiscidae.			
Hygrobiidae			
Hygrobiid Water Beetles (1 out of 4 species in Australia)			
Hygrobia maculata		100	1993
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Hygrobiidae.			

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Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Eupulmonata			
Camaenidae			
Camaenid Land Snails (54 out of 929 species in Australia)			
Aetholitis francisae		62	1991
Camaenidae cy 11		100	1997
Camaenidae cy 7		100	1995
Camaenidae cy 8		100	1996
Camaenidae cy 9		75	2001
Camaenidae eu 10		100	1999
Camaenidae eu 14		70	2001
Camaenidae eu 15		100	1999
Camaenidae eu 17		100	1997
Camaenidae eu 3		91	1999
Camaenidae eu 4		100	2001
Camaenidae eu 5		100	1997
Camaenidae eu 6		100	1999
Camaenidae eu 8		67	1994
Camaenidae wt 3		67	1991
Melostrachia acuticostata		61	2001
Melostrachia glomerans		86	1997
Monteithosites helicostracum	Land Snail	100	1997
Spurlingia gemma		100	1997
Spurlingia gemma ?		100	1988
Spurlingia praehadra		89	1999
Tolgachloritis campbelli	Land Snail	100	1999
Tolgachloritis jacksoni	Jackons Land Snail	56	2001
Trozena morata	Land Snail	89	1999

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Camaenidae.

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Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Charopidae			
Flattened and Turbinate Land Snails (39 out of 642 species in Australia)			
Charopidae cy 1		100	1988
Charopidae cy 2		100	1996
Charopidae cy 3		100	1988
Charopidae cy 4		100	1988
Charopidae cy 5		100	1988
Charopidae cy 6		100	1988
Charopidae cy 8		100	2004
Charopidae eu 2		50	1997
Charopidae eu 3		50	2000
Charopidae eu 4		100	2000
Charopidae wt 10		50	1983
Charopidae wt 29		100	1997
Charopidae wt 3		67	1997
Charopidae wt 32		50	1982
Charopidae wt 41		100	1997
Charopidae wt 42		60	1989
Charopidae wt 49		50	1982
Charopidae wt 50		100	1981
Charopidae wt 51		100	1988
Charopidae wt 52		100	1988
Charopidae wt 53		50	1980
Charopidae wt 54		100	1988
Charopidae wt 55		100	1981
Charopidae wt 56		100	1982
Charopidae wt 75		67	1988
Charopidae wt 76		50	1993
Charopidae wt 81		100	1997
Sinployea intermedia	Intermediate Land Snail	100	1997

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Charopidae.

Helicarionidae			
Helicarionid Land Snails (36 out of 300 species in Australia)			
Einasleighana antiqua		87	2001
Helicarionidae cy 6		100	1996
Helicarionidae wt 13		50	1994
Helicarionidae wt 14		50	1989
Helicarionidae wt 24		100	1997
Helicarionidae wt 28		100	1995
Helicarionidae wt 5		50	1993
Pravonitor cy 8		50	1975

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Helicarionidae.

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	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Punctidae	Translucent Frosted Land Snails		(3 out of 107 species in Australia)	
Punctidae eu 1	Punctid Land Snail		75	2001
Punctidae wt 2	Punctid Land Snail		67	1982
Punctidae wt 3	Punctid Land Snail		100	1997

This region rates highly for endemism of Punctidae.

Pupillidae	Pupa-shaped Shelled Land Snails		(18 out of 62 species in Australia)	
Gastrocopta servilis	Land Snail		67	1997
Pupisoma novae	Land Snail		100	1988

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Pupillidae.

Rhytididae	Carnivorous Land Snails		(10 out of 107 species in Australia)	
Rhytididae eu 2	Carnivorous Land Snail		56	1999
Rhytididae wt 4	Carnivorous Land Snail		83	1999

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Rhytididae.

Flosculariaceae	Sessile-footed Wheel Animals		(1 out of 43 species in Australia)	
Octotrocha speciosa	Sessile-footed Wheel Animal		50	

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Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Hemiptera			
Aradidae (34 out of 166 species in Australia)			
Aegisocoris kormilevi		50	1997
Aellocoris sp. nq2		57	1997
Qm_Genus_A sp. nq1		67	1997
Qm_Genus_E sp. nq3		100	1991
Qm_Genus_E sp. nq5		100	1990
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Aradidae.			
Cicadidae (12 out of 233 species in Australia)			
Thaumastopsaltria glauca		100	1957
Tryella kauma		100	1986
Tryella ochra		50	1990
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Cicadidae.			
Corixidae (3 out of 31 species in Australia)			
Micronecta halei		100	
This region rates highly for endemism of Corixidae.			
Gelastocoridae (3 out of 21 species in Australia)			
Nerthra membranacea		100	
This region rates highly for endemism of Gelastocoridae.			
Gerridae (10 out of 35 species in Australia)			
Limnometra poliakanthina		100	
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Gerridae.			
Lygaeidae (8 out of 80 species in Australia)			
Oncopeltus atrorufus		50	
Scopiasella costalis		50	
Thunbergia marcida		50	
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Lygaeidae.			

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	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Miridae	Miridae		(3 out of 189 species in Australia)	
<i>Deraeocoris australicus</i>			100	
This region rates highly for endemism of Miridae.				
Oxycarenidae			(1 out of 4 species in Australia)	
<i>Oxycarenum bicolor</i>			50	
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Oxycarenidae.				
Pentatomidae	Stinkbugs		(25 out of 361 species in Australia)	
<i>Alphenor cuspidatus</i>			100	
<i>Oncocoris normantoni</i>			100	1963
This region rates highly for endemism of Pentatomidae.				
Plataspidae			(4 out of 20 species in Australia)	
<i>Brachyplatys translineatus</i>			100	
<i>Coptosoma diluta</i>			100	
<i>Coptosoma lyncea</i>			100	
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Plataspidae.				
Reduviidae	Assassin Bugs		(14 out of 226 species in Australia)	
<i>Pristhesancus australis</i>			50	
Schizopteridae			(1 out of 61 species in Australia)	
<i>Pachyplagioides megale</i>			100	
This region rates highly for endemism of Schizopteridae.				
Tessaratomidae			(3 out of 17 species in Australia)	
<i>Plisthenes australis</i>			50	
<i>Stilida sinuata</i>			100	
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Tessaratomidae.				
Tingidae	Lacebugs		(1 out of 145 species in Australia)	
<i>Lepturga nigratarsis</i>			100	
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Tingidae.				

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Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
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Hymenoptera

Colletidae

Short-tongued Bees

(4 out of 878 species in Australia)

Hylaeus disjunctus

100 1976

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Colletidae.

Formicidae

Ants

(113 out of 1944 species in Australia)

Camponotus dorycus

100

Colobostruma leae

50 1967

Discothyrea sp10_crassinodis

50 1989

Discothyrea sp8_medidenta

50 1983

Leptomymex garretti

50 1982

Monomorium draculai

100 1983

Myrmecina silvarugosa

100 1983

Myrmecina sp.1-alpina

75 1984

Pheidole sp.3

50 1983

Polyrhachis chariomyrma

100 1985

Pristomyrmex wilsoni

75 1988

Proceratium pumilio

50 1983

Rhytidoponera haeckeli, sp.nr.

75 1990

Rhytidoponera lamellinodis?

100 1971

Rhytidoponera metallica blue

75 1975

Rhytidoponera yorkensis

50 1993

Strumigenys philiporum

50 1957

Technomyrmex sp9

100 1971

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Formicidae.

Halictidae

(16 out of 438 species in Australia)

Lasioglossum brevipectinatum

50 1987

Lasioglossum contaminatum

50 1985

Lasioglossum ferruginum

50 1986

This region rates highly for endemism of Halictidae.

Megachilidae

(8 out of 165 species in Australia)

Megachile lineatipes

100 1950

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Megachilidae.

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	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Isoptera				
Termitidae	Termite		(39 out of 196 species in Australia)	
Amitermes uncinatus	Termite		50	1982
Tumulitermes mareebensis	Termite		80	1980
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Termitidae.				
Lepidoptera				
Lycaenidae	Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks and Metalmarks		(38 out of 145 species in Australia)	
Acrodipsas hirtipes	Black Ant-blue		50	1991
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Lycaenidae.				
Neritopsina				
Helicinidae	Top-shaped Operculate Land Snails		(7 out of 24 species in Australia)	
Helicinidae cy 1	Top-shaped Operculate Land Snail		100	2001
Helicinidae eu 1	Top-shaped Operculate Land Snail		50	1999
Helicinidae wt 1	Top-shaped Operculate Land Snail		100	1997
Pleuropoma extincta	Top-shaped Operculate Land Snail		91	2000
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Helicinidae.				
Hydrocenidae	Calcareous Operculate Land Snails		(5 out of 16 species in Australia)	
Georissa minuta	Minute Land Snail		100	1997
Hydrocenidae cy 1	Calcareous Operculate Land Snail		100	1997
Hydrocenidae cy 2	Calcareous Operculate Land Snail		100	1996
Hydrocenidae cy 3	Calcareous Operculate Land Snail		100	1996
Hydrocenidae cy 4	Calcareous Operculate Land Snail		100	1996
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Hydrocenidae.				

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	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Odonata				
Austrocorduliidae	Hawk, Mosquitohawk and Swiftwing Dragonflies		(3 out of 10 species in Australia)	
<i>Lathrocordulia garrisoni</i>	Queensland Swiftwing		100	1986
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Austrocorduliidae.				
Lestoideidae	Bluestreak Damselflies		(2 out of 4 species in Australia)	
<i>Lestoidea lewisiana</i>	Mount Lewis Bluestreak		100	2002
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Lestoideidae.				
Synthemistidae	Spottail and Tigertail Dragonflies		(5 out of 26 species in Australia)	
<i>Eusynthemis barbarae</i>	Mount Lewis Tigertail		100	1974
<i>Eusynthemis netta</i>	Pretty Tigertail		100	1998
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Synthemistidae.				
Ploimida				
Asplanchnidae	Sac-like Wheel Animals		(2 out of 13 species in Australia)	
<i>Asplanchna asymmetrica</i>	Asymmetrical Sac-like Wheel Animal		100	
Lecanidae	Shelled Wheel Animal		(5 out of 78 species in Australia)	
<i>Lecane unguitata</i>	Shelled Wheel Animal		50	
Lepadellidae	Wheel Animals		(1 out of 52 species in Australia)	
<i>Lepadella quinquecostata</i>	Wheel Animal		100	
Trichocercidae	Comma-like Wheel Animals		(9 out of 50 species in Australia)	
<i>Trichocerca flagellata</i>	Flagellated Comma-like Wheel Animal		50	
<i>Trichocerca macera</i>	Comma-like Wheel Animal		100	
<i>Trichocerca ruttneri</i>	Ruttners Comma-like Wheel Animal		67	

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Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Vascular flora			
Arecales			
Arecaceae		Palms (17 out of 64 species in Australia)	
Archontophoenix maxima		75	2007
Archontophoenix purpurea		50	1996
Linospadix apetiolata		50	2003
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Arecaceae.			
Asparagales			
Orchidaceae		Orchids (98 out of 1248 species in Australia)	
Adelopetalum boonjee		50	1988
Adelopetalum lageniforme		50	2004
<i>Cepobaculum carronii</i>	Vulnerable	6	1988
<i>Cirrhopetalum clavigerum</i>	Vulnerable	33	1994
Oxysepala lewisensis		80	1986
Oxysepala windsorensis		67	2003
<i>Sarcochilus roseus</i>	Vulnerable	67	1999
Serpenticaulis wolfei		67	1993
<i>Taeniophyllum muelleri</i>	Vulnerable	4	1989
Thelychiton pedunculatus		50	1990
<i>Tropilis callitrophilis</i>	Vulnerable	43	1988
<i>Vappodes bigibba</i>	Vulnerable	7	1960
<i>Vappodes lithocola</i>	Endangered	22	1995
<i>Vappodes phalaenopsis</i>	Vulnerable	35	2002
This region rates highly for endemism of Orchidaceae.			
Asterales			
Asteraceae		Daisies and Allies (72 out of 1019 species in Australia)	
Glossocardia orthochaeta		50	1962
Glossogyne retroflexa		50	1982
Vittadinia bicolor		50	1987
This region rates highly for endemism of Asteraceae.			
Stylidiaceae		Triggerplants and Allies (18 out of 293 species in Australia)	
Stylidium trichopodium		50	2000

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Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Cycadales			
Cycadaceae			
Native Cycads (5 out of 28 species in Australia)			
<i>Cycas cairnsiana</i>	Vulnerable	72	2005
<i>Cycas platyphylla</i>	Vulnerable	57	2005

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Cycadaceae.

Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Dilleniales			
Dilleniaceae			
Guinea Flowers (13 out of 253 species in Australia)			
<i>Hibbertia bennettii</i>		67	1990
<i>Hibbertia mulligana</i>		50	1995

This region rates highly for endemism of Dilleniaceae.

Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Fabales			
Fabaceae			
Peas (333 out of 2583 species in Australia)			
<i>Acacia guymeri</i>	Vulnerable	83	2005
<i>Acacia johannis</i>		57	2002
<i>Acacia leptoloba</i>	Endangered	45	2006
<i>Acacia nesophila</i>		59	2006
<i>Acacia purpureapetala</i>	Vulnerable	60	2005
<i>Acacia ramiflora</i>	Vulnerable	14	2006
<i>Acacia</i> sp. annan river		57	2003
<i>Acacia</i> sp. richards creek		100	2002
<i>Acacia</i> sp. the springs		100	1985
<i>Acacia webbii</i>		64	2003
<i>Cajanus mareebensis</i>	Endangered	73	2005
<i>Indigofera scabrella</i>		92	2005
<i>Indigofera sericovexilla</i>		50	2005
<i>Isotropis parviflora</i>		62	2006
<i>Labichea brassii</i>		100	1999
<i>Lamprolobium grandiflorum</i>		100	2005
<i>Phyllodium hackeri</i>		64	2006
<i>Platylobium microphyllum</i>		100	2004
<i>Tephrosia debilis</i>		100	1975
<i>Tephrosia gaudium-solis</i>		72	2006
<i>Tephrosia leveillei</i>	Vulnerable	75	2004
<i>Tephrosia macrostachya</i>		50	2006
<i>Vachellia clarksoniana</i>		93	2007
<i>Zornia stirlingii</i>		69	2006

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Fabaceae.

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Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Lamiales			
Phrymaceae (7 out of 21 species in Australia)			
Mimulus aquatilis		56	2002

This region rates highly for endemism of Phrymaceae.

Laurales			
Lauraceae Laurels, Camphorwood and Australian Walnuts (64 out of 140 species in Australia)			
Endiandra jonesii	Walnut	86	2003
Endiandra phaeocarpa	Walnut	50	2003
Litsea granitica	Bollywood	60	2001

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Lauraceae.

Monimiaceae Sassafras, Beech (16 out of 27 species in Australia)			
Dryadodaphne trachyphloia	Sassafras	89	2006

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Monimiaceae.

Malpighiales			
Euphorbiaceae Spurges (76 out of 315 species in Australia)			
<i>Croton minimus</i>		100	2007
Euphorbia carissoides		81	2006
Ricinocarpus verrucosus		83	2005

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Euphorbiaceae.

Phyllanthaceae (41 out of 113 species in Australia)			
Glochidion pungens		67	2003
Sauropus aphyllus		89	2006
<i>Sauropus decrescentifolia</i>		100	1988
<i>Sauropus macranthus</i>	Vulnerable	10	1957

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Phyllanthaceae.

Picrodendraceae (7 out of 29 species in Australia)			
<i>Sankowskya stipularis</i>	Endangered	50	1995

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Picrodendraceae.

Species are shown only if:
 - listed as Vulnerable, Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Conservation dependent under the EPBC Act;
 - the proportion of the sampled range in the region is above 50%.



Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Malvales			
Sterculiaceae			
Kurrajongs and Bottle-trees		(32 out of 273 species in Australia)	
Argyrodendron sp. mt haig		50	1991
Brachychiton albidus		81	2006
Brachychiton chillagoensis		83	2006
Brachychiton vitifolius	Vulnerable	9	2004
Melhanhia brachycarpa		100	2005

This region rates highly for endemism of Sterculiaceae.

Thymelaeaceae		Pimeleas		(10 out of 110 species in Australia)	
Phaleria biflora	Native Daphne	Vulnerable	50	2001	

This region rates highly for endemism of Thymelaeaceae.

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 - the proportion of the sampled range in the region is above 50%.



Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
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Myrtales

Combretaceae

Plums, Bullwaddies, Mangroves and Bushwillow (14 out of 38 species in Australia)

<i>Macropteranthes montana</i>	Bullwaddy	Vulnerable	92	2006
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This region rates highly for endemism of Combretaceae.

Myrtaceae

Native Myrtles

(214 out of 2211 species in Australia)

<i>Calytrix leptophylla</i>	Star flower		61	2006
<i>Corymbia chillagoensis</i>	Bloodwood		100	2004
<i>Corymbia ellipsoidea</i>	Red bloodwood		51	2005
<i>Corymbia gilbertensis</i>	Gilbert River ghost gum		56	2005
<i>Corymbia pocillum</i>	Red Bloodwood		79	2005
<i>Corymbia porphyritica</i>	Bloodwood		71	1990
<i>Corymbia rhodops</i>	Red-throated bloodwood	Vulnerable	69	2005
<i>Eucalyptus chartaboma</i>	Eucalypt		91	2006
<i>Eucalyptus epruinata</i>	Eucalypt		80	2001
<i>Eucalyptus microneura</i>	Georgetown Box		77	2005
<i>Eucalyptus provecta</i>	Eucalypt		85	2006
<i>Eucalyptus staigeriana</i>	Eucalypt		73	2004
<i>Eucalyptus tardecidens</i>	Eucalypt		56	2006
<i>Gossia lewisensis</i>	Myrtle		73	2004
<i>Homoranthus porteri</i>	Myrtle	Vulnerable	44	2005
<i>Melaleuca monantha</i>	Honey-myrtle		62	2006
<i>Micromyrtus delicata</i>	Myrtle		100	2005
<i>Micromyrtus forsteri</i>	Myrtle		100	1998
<i>Rhodamnia longisepala</i>	Malletwood		100	2001
<i>Syzygium dansiei</i>	Native Cherry		75	1988

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Myrtaceae.

Oxalidales

Cunoniaceae

Christmas Bushes and Mararas (12 out of 37 species in Australia)

<i>Ceratopetalum hylandii</i>	Coachwood		57	2001
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This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Cunoniaceae.

Pandanales

Stemonaceae

Stemona Climbers

(3 out of 4 species in Australia)

<i>Stemona angusta</i>	Stemona Vine	Vulnerable	50	1989
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This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Stemonaceae.

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- the proportion of the sampled range in the region is above 50%.



Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
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Pinales**Podocarpaceae****Podocarp Pines****(6 out of 15 species in Australia)**

Prumnopitys ladei		71	2001
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This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Podocarpaceae.

Poales**Cyperaceae****Sedges****(200 out of 731 species in Australia)**

Carex breviscapa		67	2002
Cyperus fucosus		64	2005
Fimbristylis carolinii		100	2004
Fimbristylis odontocarpa		71	2006
Fimbristylis sp. esmeralda gorge		100	2004
Queenslandiella hyalina		50	1987

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Cyperaceae.

Eriocaulaceae**Pipeworts****(14 out of 39 species in Australia)**

Eriocaulon carsonii	Salt Pipewort, Button Grass	Endangered	15	2001
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This region rates highly for richness of Eriocaulaceae.

Poaceae**Grasses****(319 out of 1057 species in Australia)**

Aristida sciuroides			57	2003
Arthragrostis aristispicula			57	1980
Dichanthium setosum		Vulnerable	4	2003
Ectrosia anomala			75	2001
Ectrosia appressa			100	1981
Ectrosia blakei		Vulnerable	29	2001
Ectrosia gulliveri			100	2001
Eriachne vesiculosa			58	2004
Lepturus copeanus			50	1992
Lepturus minutus			50	2001
Panicum chillagoanum			100	2002
Perotis clarksonii			50	1999

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Poaceae.

Species are shown only if:

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- the proportion of the sampled range in the region is above 50%.



	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Proteales				
Proteaceae				
	Banksias, Grevilleas and Allies		(58 out of 1147 species in Australia)	
Austromuelleria valida	Mueller's Silky Oak		75	1991
<i>Grevillea glossadenia</i>	<i>Grevillea</i>	Vulnerable	61	2006
Helicia grayi	Helicia		62	2003
Helicia lewisensis	Helicia		67	1996
Helicia recurva	Helicia		57	2006
Sphalmium racemosum	Buff Silky Oak		75	2006

This region rates highly for endemism of Proteaceae.

Sapindales				
Meliaceae				
	Rosewoods and Mahoganies		(23 out of 44 species in Australia)	
Aglaia brassii	Aglaia		60	2001

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Meliaceae.

Rutaceae				
	Boronia, Correa, Citrus, Phebalium, Philotheca, Zieria and Allies		(67 out of 496 species in Australia)	
Boronia excelsa	Boronia		67	1996
<i>Boronia montimulliganensis</i>	<i>Boronia</i>		100	1985
Medicosma glandulosa	Medicosma		54	2003
Melicope affinis	Melicope		55	2003
<i>Zieria alata</i>	<i>Zieria</i>		100	2001
Zieria insularis	Zieria		50	1988
<i>Zieria obovata</i>	<i>Zieria</i>	Vulnerable	33	2005
<i>Zieria rimulosa</i>	<i>Zieria</i>	Vulnerable	80	1986

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Rutaceae.

Sapindaceae				
	Tamarind, Whitewood, Tuckeroo, Hop Bushes		(79 out of 222 species in Australia)	
Atalaya oligoclada	Whitewood		50	1999
<i>Atalaya sp. chillagoe</i>	<i>Whitewood</i>		100	1979
Sarcopteryx montana	Sarcopteryx		56	2002
<i>Toechima pterocarpum</i>	<i>Steelwood</i>	Endangered	40	2001

This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Sapindaceae.

Species are shown only if:
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 - the proportion of the sampled range in the region is above 50%.



	Common Name	EPBC Status	Proportion of sampled range in the region (%)	Most recent record
Solanales				
Convolvulaceae				
	Bindweed, Morning Glory		(41 out of 132 species in Australia)	
<i>Bonamia sp. croydon</i>			100	2005
<i>Ipomoea saintroanensis</i>	Native Morning Glory		77	2005
<i>Ipomoea sp. mungana</i>	Native Morning Glory		80	1996
<i>Jacquemontia sp. fairview</i>	Snake Stem		50	2006
<i>Stictocardia queenslandica</i>	Spotted Heart		100	2000
This region rates highly for richness and endemism of Convolvulaceae.				
Solanaceae				
	Native Gooseberries, Wild Tomatos and Boxthorns		(25 out of 210 species in Australia)	
<i>Solanum angustum</i>	Nightshade		71	2005
<i>Solanum carduiforme</i>	Nightshade	Vulnerable	22	2006
<i>Solanum multiglochidiatum</i>	Nightshade		95	2006
This region rates highly for endemism of Solanaceae.				
Zygophyllales				
Zygophyllaceae				
	Zygophyllaceae		(7 out of 57 species in Australia)	
<i>Tribulopsis homalococca</i>	Tribulopsis		80	2005
This region rates highly for endemism of Zygophyllaceae.				

Species are shown only if:
 - listed as Vulnerable, Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Conservation dependent under the EPBC Act;
 - the proportion of the sampled range in the region is above 50%.



Appendix 1

List of all families covered by the Australian Natural Heritage Assessment Tool

These families of plants and animals are included in NRM region summaries where they occur in the region.

The groups covered across Australia include:

- all vertebrates
 - i.e. mammals, birds, reptiles, frogs and fish (4,200 species)
- 137 families of vascular plants (> 15,000 species) comprising the majority of Australia's named plant species
- A range of invertebrate groups including:
 - numerous insect families (> 16,600 species)
 - all land snails (> 2,300 species)
 - selected spider families (> 1,100 species)
 - rotifers – aquatic wheel animals (> 700 species)

Vertebrate fauna

Actinopterygii

Ambassidae
 Apogonidae
 Ariidae
 Atherinidae
 Batrachoididae
 Belontiidae
 Blenniidae
 Brachionichthyidae
 Carangidae
 Cepolidae
 Chanidae
 Clinidae
 Clupeidae
 Cynoglossidae
 Diodontidae
 Eleotridae
 Elopidae
 Engraulidae
 Enoplosidae
 Ephippidae
 Galaxiidae
 Gerreidae
 Gobiidae
 Gonorynchidae
 Hemiramphidae

Ray-finned fish

Chanda Perches, Glassfishes, Perchlets
 Big Eyes, Cardinal Fishes, Cardinalfishes, Gobbleguts, Soldier
 Fork-tailed Catfishes
 Hardyheads, Silversides, Whitebait
 Bastard Stonefish, Frogfishes, Toadfishes
 Long Toms, Longtoms, Needle Fishes, Needlefishes
 Blennies, Fangblennies, Rockshippers
 Handfishes
 Amberjacks, Jacks, Pilotfishes, Pompanos, Queenfishes, Run
 Bandfishes
 Milkfish
 Snake Blennies, Weedfishes
 Herrings, Menhadens, Pilchards, Sardines, Shads, Sprats
 Tongue Soles
 Burrfishes, Porcupinefishes
 Gudgeons, Sleepers
 Ladyfish
 Anchovies
 Oldwife
 Batfishes, Spadefishes
 Galaxias, Salamanderfish
 Mojarras, Silver Biddies, Silver-bellies, Silverbellies, Silverbiddi
 Gobies
 Beaked Salmon, Beaked Sandfish, Ratfish
 Garfishes, Halfbeaks



Vertebrate fauna

Kuhliidae	Flagtails
Kurtidae	Nurseryfishes
Kyphosidae	Drummers, Halfmoons, Knifefishes, Microcanthids, Nibblers, S
Labridae	Wrasses, Parrotfishes, Rockwhittings
Leiognathidae	Pony Fishes, Ponyfishes, Slipmouths
Lutjanidae	Fusilers, Hussars, Snappers, Tropical Snappers
Megalopidae	Tarpons
Melanotaeniidae	Rainbowfishes
Microdesmidae	Dartfishes, Wormfishes
Monacanthidae	Leatherjackets
Mugilidae	Mulletts
Muraenidae	Moray Eels
Ophichthidae	Snake Eels, Worm Eels
Osteoglossidae	Saratoga
Ostraciidae	Boxfishes, Coffe Fishes, Cowfishes, Trunkfishes, Turretfishes
Paralichthyidae	Sand Flounders
Percichthyidae	Australian Freshwater Basses, Australian Freshwater Blackfish
Platycephalidae	Flatheads
Pleuronectidae	Right Handed Flatfishes, Righteye Flounders
Plotosidae	Eel-Tailed Catfishes
Polynemidae	Tassel-fishes, Threadfin Salmons, Threadfins
Pomacentridae	Damselfishes
Pomatomidae	Bluefish, Tailor
Pristigasteridae	Ilishas, Pellonas, Pristigasterids
Pseudomugilidae	Blue Eyes, Blue-eyes
Retropinnidae	Southern Graylings, Southern Smelts
Scatophagidae	Butterfishes, Scats
Sciaenidae	Croakers, Drums, Jewfishes
Serranidae	Basslets, Perchlets, Rockcods, Wirrahs
Siganidae	Mi Mi, Rabbit Fish, Rabbitfishes, Spinefoot
Sillaginidae	Sillagos, Whittings
Soleidae	Soles
Sparidae	Breams, Porgies, Seabreams
Synbranchidae	One-gilled Eel, Swamp Eels
Syngnathidae	Pipefishes, Seahorses
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes
Terapontidae	Grunters
Tetraodontidae	Blowfishes, Pufferfishes, Puffers, Toadfishes, Tobys
Tetrarogidae	Fortesques, Sailback Scorpionfishes, Waspfish
Toxotidae	Archerfishes, Rifle Fish
Zanclidae	Moorish Idol

Amphibia

Hylidae	Tree-Frogs
Microhylidae	Micro Tree-Frogs
Myobatrachidae	Myobatrachid or Southern Frogs
Ranidae	True Frogs

Aves

Acanthizidae	Scrubwrens, Thornbills and Allies
Accipitridae	Eagles, Hawks and Kites

Amphibians

Hylidae	Tree-Frogs
Microhylidae	Micro Tree-Frogs
Myobatrachidae	Myobatrachid or Southern Frogs
Ranidae	True Frogs

Birds

Acanthizidae	Scrubwrens, Thornbills and Allies
Accipitridae	Eagles, Hawks and Kites



Vertebrate fauna

Aegothelidae	Owlet Nightjars
Alaudidae	Larks
Alcedinidae	Kingfishers and Kookaburras
Anatidae	Swans, Ducks and Geese
Anhingidae	Darter
Anseranatidae	Magpie Goose
Apodidae	Swifts and Swiftlets
Ardeidae	Hérons, Egrets and Bitterns
Artamidae	Butcherbirds, Currawongs and Woodswallows
Atrichornithidae	Scrub-birds
Burhinidae	Thicknees (Stone-Curlews)
Cacatuidae	Cockatoos
Campephagidae	Cuckoo-shrikes, Trillers and Minivets
Caprimulgidae	Nightjars
Casuariidae	Cassowary and Emus
Centropodidae	Pheasant Coucal
Charadriidae	Plovers, Dotterels and Lapwings
Ciconiidae	Black-necked Stork
Climacteridae	Treecreepers
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
Coraciidae	Dollarbird
Corcoracidae	Australasian Mud-nesters
Corvidae	Crows and Jays
Cuculidae	Cuckoos
Dicaeidae	Flower-peckers
Dicruridae	Fan-tails, Drongos and Monarchs
Diomedidae	Albatrosses
Estrildidae	Grass Finches
Eupetidae	Whipbirds, Quail-thrushes and Jewel-babblers
Falconidae	Falcons and Kestrels
Fregatidae	Frigatebirds
Glareolidae	Pratincoles
Gruidae	Cranes
Haematopodidae	Oystercatchers
Hirundinidae	Swallows and Martins
Hydrobatidae	Storm-petrels
Jacaniidae	Jacanas
Laridae	Gulls, Terns, Skuas and Jaegers
Maluridae	Fairy-wrens and Grasswrens
Megapodiidae	Mound-builders
Meliphagidae	Honeyeaters and Australian Chats
Menuridae	Lyrebirds
Meropidae	Rainbow Bee-eater
Motacillidae	Pipits and Wagtails
Muscicapidae	Old World Flycatchers and Thrushes
Nectariniidae	Sunbirds and Spiderhunters
Neosittidae	Australian Sitella
Oriolidae	Old World Orioles and Figbirds
Orthonychidae	Logrunners
Otididae	Australian Bustard
Pachycephalidae	Whistlers, Shrike-thrushes and Allies



Vertebrate fauna

Paradisaeidae	Birds-of-Paradise
Pardalotidae	Pardalotes
Pedionomidae	Plains-wanderer
Pelecanidae	Pelicans
Petroicidae	Australasian Robins
Phaethonitidae	Tropicbirds
Phalacrocoracidae	Cormorants and Shags
Phasianidae	Quail, Fowl and Allies
Pittidae	Pittas
Podargidae	Frogmouths
Podicipedidae	Grebes
Pomatostomidae	Australasian Babblers
Procellariidae	Fulmars, Petrels, Prions and Shearwaters
Psittacidae	Parrots
Ptilonorhynchidae	Bowerbirds
Rallidae	Crakes, Moorhens, Rails and Allies
Recurvirostridae	Stilts and Avocet
Rostratulidae	Painted Snipe
Scolopacidae	Waders (Snipe, Godwits, Curlew, Sandpipers and Allies)
Spheniscidae	Penguins
Strigidae	Hawk-type Owls
Sturnidae	Starlings and Mynas
Sulidae	Boobies and Gannets
Sylviidae	Old World Warblers
Threskiornithidae	Ibis and Spoonbills
Turcidae	Button-quail
Tytonidae	Barn-type Owls
Zosteropidae	White-eyes (Silvereyes)

Chondrichthyes

Alopiidae	Thresher Sharks
Dasyatidae	Stingrays
Lamnidae	Mackerel, White Pointer, Mako and Porbeagle Sharks
Pristidae	Sawfishes

Mammalia

Acrobatidae	Feathertailed Gliders
Burramyidae	Pygmy-possums
Dasyuridae	Dasyurids (Quolls, Antechinus, Dunnarts and Allies)
Delphinidae	Dolphins, Orcas, Pilot Whales and Melon-headed Whales
Emballonuridae	Sheath-tailed Bats
Hipposideridae	Leaf-nosed Bats
Kogiidae	Dwarf and Pygmy Sperm Whales
Macropodidae	Wallabies, Kangaroos and Tree-kangaroos
Megadermatidae	False Vampire (Ghost) Bats
Molossidae	Free-tailed Bats
Muridae	Rats and Mice
Myrmecobiidae	Numbat
Notoryctidae	Marsupial Mole
Ornithorhynchidae	Platypus
Otariidae	Eared Seals



Vertebrate fauna

Peramelidae	Bandicoots and Spiny Bandicoot
Petauridae	Wrist-winged Gliders, Striped Possum and Leadbeaters Possum
Phalangeridae	Brush-tail Possums, Cuscuses and Scaly-tailed Possum
Phascolarctidae	
Phocidae	True Seals
Phocoenidae	Porpoises
Physeteridae	Sperm Whales
Potoroidae	Potoroos, Bettongs and the Musky Rat Kangaroo
Pseudocheiridae	Ring-tailed Possums and Greater Glider
Pteropodidae	Fruit-bats and Allies
Rhinolophidae	Horseshoe Bats
Tachyglossidae	Echidna
Tarsipedidae	Honey Possum
Thylacinidae	Thylacine
Thylacomyidae	Bilbies
Vespertilionidae	Vespertilionid Bats
Vombatidae	
Ziphiidae	Beaked Whales

Petromyzontida

Petromyzontidae	Lampreys
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Reptilia

Acrochordidae	File snakes
Agamidae	Dragon lizards
Boidae	Pythons
Carettochelydidae	Pitted-shelled turtle
Chelidae	Side-necked Tortoises
Colubridae	Rear fang snakes
Crocodylidae	Crocodiles
Elapidae	Front fang snakes
Gekkonidae	Geckos
Pygopodidae	Legless lizards
Scincidae	Skinks
Typhlopidae	Worm-snakes and Blind-Snakes
Varanidae	Monitors

Reptiles

Sarcopterygii

Ceratodontidae	Lobe-finned fish
	Lungfishes



Invertebrate fauna

Arachnida

Actinopodidae	Two-doored Trapdoor Spiders
Araneidae	Orb-weaving Spiders
Barychelidae	Brush-footed Trapdoor Spiders
Chthoniidae	
Ctenizidae	Trapdoor Spiders
Cyrtachenidiidae	Trapdoor Spiders
Dipluridae	Funnel-web-like Spiders
Garypidae	
Hexathelidae	Funnel-web Spiders
Idiopidae	Trapdoor Spiders
Lycosidae	Wolf Spiders
Migidae	Brushless-legged Trapdoor Spiders
Nemesiidae	Funnel-web Spiders
Sparassidae	Huntsmen Spiders (formerly Heteropodidae)
Theraphosidae	Bird-eating Trapdoor Spiders

Spiders, mites and ticks

Bivalvia

Hyriidae	Freshwater Mussels
Sphaeriidae	Pea-shells

Bivalves

Chilopoda

Scolopendridae

Centipedes

Diplopoda

Dalodesmidae
Metopidiotrichidae
Pachybolidae
Paradoxosomatidae

Millipedes

Eurotatoria

Adinetidae	Rotifers with Undifferentiated Cilia
Asplanchnidae	Sac-like Wheel Animals
Atrochidae	Sessile Wheel Animals
Brachionidae	Sac-like Wheel Animal
Collothecidae	Sessile Wheel Animals
Conochilidae	Six-"armed" Wheel Animals
Dicranophoridae	Tong-grabbing Wheel Animals
Epiphanidae	Shell-less Wheel Animals
Euchlanidae	Wheel Animals
Flosculariidae	Sessile-footed Wheel Animals
Gastropodidae	Shelled Wheel Animals
Habrotrichidae	Rotifers with Paired Trochi
Hexarthridae	Gelatinous-colonial Wheel Animals
Ituridae	Shelled Wheel Animals
Lecanidae	Shelled Wheel Animal
Lepadellidae	Wheel Animals
Lindiidae	Wheel Animals
Microcodonidae	Wheel Animals
Mytilinidae	Wheel Animals
Notommatidae	Pseudo-segmented Wheel Animals

Wheel Animals



Invertebrate fauna

Philodinavidae	Rotifers with Simplified Trochi
Philodinidae	Rotifers with Paired Trochi
Proalidae	Worm-like Wheel Animals
Scaridiidae	Wheel Animals
Synchaetidae	Sac-, Bell- or Cone-shaped Wheel Animals
Testudinellidae	Free-swimming Round-shelled Wheel Animals
Tetrasiphonidae	Wheel Animal
Trichocercidae	Comma-like Wheel Animals
Trichotriidae	Wheel Animals
Trochosphaeridae	Globular Wheel Animals

Gastropoda

Achatinellidae
 Amphibolidae
 Ancyliidae
 Assimineidae
 Athoracophoridae
 Bithyniidae
 Bulimulidae
 Camaenidae
 Caryodidae
 Cerastuidae
 Charopidae
 Corillidae
 Cyclophoridae
 Cystopeltidae
 Diplommatinidae
 Ellobiidae
 Glacidorbidae
 Helicarionidae
 Helicinidae
 Helicodiscidae
 Hydrobiidae
 Hydrocenidae
 Hydrococcidae
 Iravadiidae
 Lymnaeidae
 Megaspiridae
 Neritidae
 Planorbidae
 Pomatiopsidae
 Punctidae
 Pupillidae
 Pupinidae
 Rathousiidae
 Rhytididae
 Subulinidae
 Succineidae
 Thiaridae
 Trochomorphidae
 Truncatellidae

Snails

Conical-shelled Land Snails
 Supra-littoral Globose "Land" Snails
 Freshwater Limpets
 Freshwater, Land and Saltmarsh Snails
 Triangular Mantled Slugs
 Operculate Freshwater Snails
 Elongate High-spined Land Snails
 Camaenid Land Snails
 Giant Land Snails
 Land Snails
 Flattened and Turbinate Land Snails
 Land Snail
 Horny Circular Operculate Land Snails
 Australian "Half" Slugs
 Circular Operculate Land Snails
 Primitive Supralittoral Pulmonate Snails
 Freshwater Snails
 Helicarionid Land Snails
 Top-shaped Operculate Land Snails
 Stenopylis Land Snail
 Freshwater Operculate Snails
 Calcareous Operculate Land Snails
 Paucispiral Operculate Saltmarsh Snails
 Estuarine and Marine Operculate Snails
 Eutrophic Freshwater Snails
 Coelocion Land Snail
 Calcareous Operculate Marine and Estuarine Snails
 Freshwater Snails
 Salt-lake Snails
 Translucent Frosted Land Snails
 Pupa-shaped Shelled Land Snails
 Glossy and Porcellaneous Operculate Land Snails
 Carnivorous Primitive Slugs
 Carnivorous Land Snails
 Elongate Land Snails
 Amber Land Snails
 Freshwater Horny Operculate Snails
 Native Slug
 Supralittoral Calcareous Operculate Snails



Invertebrate fauna

Viviparidae Freshwater Subspirial Horny Operculate Snails

Insecta

Acanthosomatidae
 Achilidae
 Aenictopecheidae
 Aeshnidae
 Aleyrodidae
 Anthocoridae
 Aphididae
 Aphyllidae
 Apidae
 Apioceridae
 Aradidae
 Archipetalidae
 Artheneidae
 Asilidae
 Atriplectididae
 Austrocorduliidae
 Austropetalidae
 Baetidae
 Belostomatidae
 Berytidae
 Blissidae
 Bombyliidae
 Buprestidae
 Calocidae
 Carabidae
 Ceratocombidae
 Cercopidae
 Chlorocyphidae
 Chorismagrionidae
 Cicadidae
 Cixiidae
 Coccidae
 Coenagrionidae
 Colletidae
 Colobathristidae
 Conoesucidae
 Cordulephyidae
 Corduliidae
 Coreidae
 Corixidae
 Cryptorhamphidae
 Cydnidae
 Cymidae
 Delphacidae
 Diaspididae
 Dinidoridae
 Diphlebiidae
 Dipsocoridae

Insects

Shield Bugs
 Aenictopecheidae
 Hawker, Duskhawker and Emperor Damselflies
 Whiteflies
 Aphids
 Social Bees
 Flower-loving Flies
 Flat bugs, Bark bugs
 Tasmanian Redspot Dragonfly
 Robber Flies
 Caddisflies
 Hawk, Mosquitohawk and Swiftwing Dragonflies
 Redspot Dragonflies
 Blue-winged Olive Mayflies, Small Mayflies
 Stilt bugs
 Chinch Bugs
 Bee Flies
 Jewel Beetles
 Caddisflies
 Ground Beetles
 Jewel Damselflies
 Pretty Relict Damselfly
 Bluetail and Thin Damselflies
 Short-tongued Bees
 Caddisflies
 Shutwing Dragonflies
 Tigerhawk and Emerald Dragonflies
 Waterboatmen
 Burrower Bugs
 Armoured Scales, Diaspids
 Rockmaster Damselflies



Invertebrate fauna

Dytiscidae	Dytiscidine Water Beetles
Ecnomidae	Caseless Caddisflies
Enicocephalidae	
Eriococcidae	
Eurybrachyidae	
Flatidae	
Formicidae	Ants
Gelastocoridae	Toad Bugs
Geocoridae	
Gerridae	Water-striders
Glossosomatidae	Stone-case Caddisflies
Gomphidae	Dragon, Hunter and Vicetail Dragonflies
Gomphomacromiidae	Urly Dragonflies
Gyrinidae	Gyrinid Water Beetles
Halictidae	
Haliplidae	Haliplid Water Beetles
Helicophidae	Caddisflies
Helicopsychidae	Snail Case Caddisflies
Hemicorduliidae	Emerald and Swamp Emerald Dragonflies
Hemiphlebiidae	Ancient Greenling
Hesperiidae	Skippers, flats, awls & darts
Heterogastridae	
Hydrobiosidae	Caddisflies
Hydrometridae	Marsh Treaders, Water Measurers
Hydrophilidae	Water Beetle
Hydropsychidae	Net Spinning Caddisflies
Hydroptilidae	Micro Caddisflies
Hygrobiidae	Hygrobiid Water Beetles
Hyocephalidae	
Idiosolididae	
Isostictidae	Wiretail and Pin Damselflies
Kalotermitidae	Termite
Kokiriidae	Caddisflies
Largidae	
Leptoceridae	Long-horned Caddisflies
Leptophlebiidae	Prong Gilled Mayflies
Leptopodidae	Leptopodidae
Lestidae	Ringtail, Reedling and Dusky Spreadwing Damselflies
Lestoididae	Bluestreak Damselflies
Lestoniidae	
Libellulidae	Perchers, Archtails and other Dragonflies
Lindeniidae	Tiger Dragonflies
Lycaenidae	Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks and Metalmarks
Lygaeidae	
Macromiidae	Cruiser Dragonflies
Mastotermitidae	Giant Northern Termite
Megachilidae	
Megapodagrionidae	Flatwing Damselflies
Membracidae	Horned Treehoppers
Mesoveliidae	
Miridae	Miridae



Invertebrate fauna

Mydidae	Mydas Flies, Wasp-mimic Flies
Nabidae	
Naucoridae	
Nepidae	Water Scorpions
Nesameletidae	Mayflies
Ninidae	
Noteridae	Noterid Water Beetles
Notonectidae	Backswimmers
Nymphalidae	Browns, Nymphs, Danaines
Ochteridae	Velvety Shore Bugs
Oeconesidae	Caddisflies
Oniscigastridae	Mayflies
Oxycarenidae	
Oxygastridae	Orange Streamcruiser Dragonfly
Pachygronthidae	
Papilionidae	Swallowtails
Peloriidae	Moss Bugs
Pentatomidae	Stinkbugs
Petaluridae	Petaltail Dragonflies
Philopotamidae	Finger Net caddisflies, Silken Tube Spinners
Philorheithridae	Caddisflies
Pieridae	Whites and Yellows
Piesmatidae	
Plataspidae	
Plectrotarsidae	Caddisflies
Pleidae	Pygmy Backswimmers
Polycentropodidae	Caseless Caddisflies
Prosopistomatidae	Mayflies
Protoneuridae	Threadtail Damselflies
Pseudococcidae	Mealy Bugs
Pseudocorduliidae	Mistfly Dragonflies
Psyllidae	
Pyrrhocoridae	
Reduviidae	Assassin Bugs
Rhinotermitidae	Termite
Rhopalidae	
Rhyparochromidae	Seed Bugs
Schizopteridae	
Scutelleridae	
Stenopsychidae	Caddisflies
Stenotritidae	
Synlestidae	Whitetip and Needle Damselflies
Synthemistidae	Spottail and Tigertail Dragonflies
Tasimiidae	Tasimiidae
Telephlebiidae	Darner Dragonflies
Termitidae	Termite
Termopsidae	Termite
Tessaratomidae	
Tettigarctidae	
Thaumastocoridae	
Therevidae	Stiletto Flies



Invertebrate fauna

Tingidae	Lacebugs
Triozidae	
Urothemistidae	Basker, Pennant and Baron Dragonflies
Veliidae	Small Water Striders, Riffle Bugs

Malacostraca

Crabs, lobsters, shrimps and woodlice

Eusiridae	
Hadziidae	
Hyalidae	
Hypsimepodidae	Phreatoicidean Isopods
Melitidae	
Neoniphargidae	
Paracalliopiidae	
Paramelitidae	
Phreatoicidae	Phreatoicidean Isopods
Phreatoicopsinae	Phreatoicidean Isopods
Talitridae	sandfleas, sandhoppers, landhoppers

Polychaeta

Bristleworms, Scale Worms, Fan Worms, Rag Worm

Aphroditidae	sea mice
Cirratulidae	Cirratulid worms
Sigalionidae	scale worm



Vascular flora

Cycadopsida

Cycadaceae
Zamiaceae

Cycads

Native Cycads
Native Cycads

Liliopsida

Alismataceae
Amaryllidaceae
Anarthriaceae
Aponogetonaceae
Araceae
Arecaceae
Asphodelaceae
Asteliaceae
Blandfordiaceae
Boryaceae
Burmanniaceae
Campynemataceae
Centrolepidaceae
Colchicaceae
Cyperaceae
Dioscoreaceae
Ecdeiocoleaceae
Eriocaulaceae
Flagellariaceae
Haemodoraceae
Hemerocallidaceae
Hydrocharitaceae
Hypoxidaceae
Iridaceae
Juncaceae
Juncaginaceae
Luzuriagaceae
Musaceae
Orchidaceae
Pandanaeae
Petermanniaceae
Philesiaceae
Philydraceae
Poaceae
Pontederiaceae
Potamogetonaceae
Restionaceae
Ripogonaceae
Ruppiaceae
Smilacaceae
Sparganiaceae
Stemonaceae
Taccaceae
Thismiaceae
Typhaceae
Xanthorrhoeaceae

Monocots

Water Plantains

Pond Lilies
Settlers Flax, Cunjevoi, Native Lilies
Palms
Native Leek
Palm-Lilies and Allies
Christmas Bells
Pincushion Lillies
Burmannias

Centrolepid Sedges
Nancies and Allies
Sedges
Native Yams

Pipeworts
Whip Vine
Bloodroots, Conostyles, Kangaroo Paws and their Allies

Swamp Lily, Eel Weed, Frogbit and Water Thyme
Native Lilies
Irises and Allies
Rushes
Water Ribbons
Orange and Turquoise Berries
Native Bananas
Orchids
Pandans and Allies

Frogmouths and Stream Lilies
Grasses
Water Hyacinths and Allies
Sea Grasses and Horned Pondweeds, Pondweed
Restiona Sedges

Lawyer Vines, Supplejack, Wombat Berry and Scrambling Lily
Floating Bur Reed
Stemona Climbers
Arrowroot and Allies
Fairy Lanterns
Cumbungi and Allies
Grass Trees, Lomandras and Allies



Vascular flora

Xyridaceae
Zingiberaceae

Xyris Herbs
Native Ginger and Allies

Magnoliopsida

Achariaceae
Aizoaceae
Akaniaceae
Amaranthaceae
Anacardiaceae
Aphanopetalaceae
Asteraceae
Atherospermataceae
Austrobaileyaceae
Balanopaceae
Balanophoraceae
Bombacaceae
Boraginaceae
Burseraceae
Calycanthaceae
Cardiopteridaceae
Caryophyllaceae
Casuarinaceae
Chenopodiaceae
Combretaceae
Connaraceae
Convolvulaceae
Cunoniaceae
Dichapetalaceae
Dilleniaceae
Droseraceae
Elaeagnaceae
Epacridaceae
Ericaceae
Erythroxylaceae
Euphorbiaceae
Eupomatiaceae
Fabaceae
Haloragaceae
Hernandiaceae
Himantandraceae
Hydatellaceae
Lauraceae
Leeaceae
Lentibulariaceae
Limeaceae
Linderniaceae
Lythraceae
Melastomataceae
Meliaceae
Menispermaceae
Menyanthaceae

Dicots

Pigfaces
Turnip Wood
Pigweed
Bollygum, Native Plum

Daisies and Allies

Austrobaileyas
Pimplebark
Balanophoras
Baobabs
Forget-me-not
Canarium and Garuga

Peripterygium Vines
Pin Cushion, Wort
She-oaks
Saltbushes and Allies
Plums, Bullwaddies, Mangroves and Bushwillow
Connara Climbers
Bindweed, Morning Glory
Christmas Bushes and Mararas
Dichapetals
Guinea Flowers
Sundews
Oleaster
Southern Heaths
Heathers and Rhododendrons
Erythroxylum
Spurges
Bolwarra
Peas
Raspworts and Milfoils
Hernandias and Valvantheras
Galbulimimas
Hydatellid Herbs
Laurels, Camphorwood and Australian Walnuts
Leeas
Bladderworts

Loosestrifes
Native Lasiandra and Allies
Rosewoods and Mahoganies
Snake, Round-leaf and Pearl Vines
Marshwort



Vascular flora

Molluginaceae	Carpet Weed, Herb
Monimiaceae	Sassafras, Beech
Myrtaceae	Native Myrtles
Nelumbonaceae	Waterlilies
Nepenthaceae	Nepenthes Pitcher Plants
Nitrariaceae	
Nyctaginaceae	Tarvine, Pisonia and Birdlime Trees
Ochnaceae	Brackenridgea
Onagraceae	Water Primrose and Willowherbs
Opliliaceae	Oplilia Climbers
Orobanchaceae	
Phrymaceae	
Phyllanthaceae	
Phytolaccaceae	Introduced Monococcus
Picrodendraceae	
Portulacaceae	Purslane
Proteaceae	Banksias, Grevilleas and Allies
Putranjivaceae	
Rhizophoraceae	Mangroves
Rutaceae	Boronia, Correa, Citrus, Phebalium, Philotheca, Zieria and Allie
Sapindaceae	Tamarind, Whitewood, Tuckeroo, Hop Bushes
Scrophulariaceae	Figworts
Simaroubaceae	Native Plum and Allies
Solanaceae	Native Gooseberries, Wild Tomatos and Boxthorns
Sphenocleaceae	
Sterculiaceae	Kurrajongs and Bottletrees
Stylidiaceae	Triggerplants and Allies
Thymelaeaceae	Pimeleas
Tiliaceae	
Trimeniaceae	Trimenia
Vitaceae	
Winteraceae	Pepper Trees
Zygophyllaceae	Zygophyllaceae
Pinopsida	Pines and Allies
Araucariaceae	Araucaria Pines
Cupressaceae	Native Cypress
Podocarpaceae	Podocarp Pines



Appendix 2 Acknowledgements

Thank you to the following organisations and individuals for providing species location data used in the Australian Natural Heritage Assessment Tool (ANHAT) to generate this Biodiversity Summary.

Council of Heads of Australian Faunal Collections (CHAFC)

ANHAT acknowledges the Council of Heads of Australian Fauna Collections (CHAFC) for supply of data from the following CHAFC member institutions:

- Australian Museum
- CSIRO Australian National Insect Collection
- Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
- Museum Victoria
- Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery (Launceston)
- Queensland Museum
- South Australian Museum
- Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (Hobart)
- Western Australian Museum

The taxonomic concepts used in this report reflect an ANHAT view of the data and not necessarily that of the CHAFC parent Museums.

Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria (CHAH)

ANHAT acknowledges the Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria Inc. (CHAH Inc.) and partners in Australia's Virtual Herbarium (AVH) for the supply of data from the AVH. The AVH is a collaborative project of Australian State, Territory and Commonwealth herbaria through CHAH Inc. and includes:

- Australian National Herbarium (CANB)
- National Herbarium of New South Wales (NSW) Botanic Gardens Trust
- Herbarium of the Northern Territory (DNA, NT)
- Queensland Herbarium (BRI)
- State Herbarium of South Australia (AD)
- Tasmanian Herbarium (HO)
- National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL) Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne
- Western Australian Herbarium (PERTH).

The taxonomic concepts used in this report reflect an ANHAT view of the data and not necessarily that of the AVH parent Herbaria.



Other Government Organisations

- Commonwealth Department of Defence
- Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
- New South Wales - Department of Environment and Climate Change
- New South Wales - Department of Primary Industry, Forests NSW
- Northern Territory - Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts
- Queensland - Environmental Protection Agency, WildNet
- South Australia - Department for Environment and Heritage (Biological Survey of South Australia Database)
- Tasmania - Department of Primary Industries and Water (Natural Values Atlas)
- Victoria - Department of Sustainability and Environment
- Western Australia - Department of Environment and Conservation

Non-government

- Birds Australia
- Mr Russell Sheil - Rotifers of Australia
- Mr David Crosby - Lepidoptera of Victoria